DROVE THE OLD MAN INSANE.

EFGINE COMPANY 48, AT WEST PARMS, THOUGHT IT A GOOD JOKE.

By Making Mim Belleve that He Was Su rounded by Comstorfoliers They Made the Veteras Fireman's Life Missenble— This After 86 Years of Memorable Hervice

Four years ago Fireman Thomas Schiels was detailed to Engine Company 45 in West Farms He had done thirty-one years' work in the dents, which beiped make him feel the weight of his years. He is 55 years old, and was transferred to the West Farms district to

Highten his labors.

He fell into he hands of a nest of practical jokers, who have made his life miserable and chaps have driven him crazy. At all even's the old fireman is almost a monomaniac on the subject o' counterfeit money and believes that he is surrounded by count-rielters and that all his mere prosperous companions are getting rich in handling counterfelt money His comrades have worked hard to bring him to this state of mind, and enjoyed the joke hugely until of late, when, becoming alarmed at the old man's state of mind, they have tried

to undo their work, and find it imcossible. The joke began last September. Schiels had been ill from rheumatism for two days, and lay at his bunk at the engine house bemoaning his aches, pains, and the necessity to work. Assistant Foreman William Miller went to him commiseratingly. Then he pulled a \$5 bank note out of his pocket. "Look at that, Tom. They go like hot cakes, and you can have it for \$2.50. There is no reason why should not be rich when you can get that

kind of capital at half rates," said Miller. You don't mean you're handling counterfeit money." Schiels demanded, and Miller eried "Hush!" and glasced about as if he feared eavendroppers and left the room.

A short time thereafter Miller resumed the

conversation. This time he displayed several \$10 bank notes. Just examine them. They are as good as any that 'Uncle Sam' can turn out, and cost

only \$5 each," he said. 'I won't look at them. I'm honest, and am going to keep so." said Schiels, and was called a fool for his scruples by the apparently indig-

Things drifted on, with Schiels's comrades enjoying his growing suspicions, until the day before the Purroy picnic.

Fireman McParian returned from a two days' leave of absence, and pretended to have spent all his money. He asked Schiels to loan him some, and was led aside by Miller. In stage whispers, intended for Shiele's ears, the jokers fixed up a scheme to treat every one at the picnic and get as many big bills exchanged

as possible. There was talk of a division of profits, and Miller handed a dummy roll of paper, capped with a greenback, to McParlan, saying, "There's a gool \$500."

Long before the effects of this episode had worn off the jokers allowed Schiels to overhear another conversation to the effect that more than \$500 could be exchanged at the pichie in treating friends and neighbors, and he watched them go over to Miller's house at 1,196 Tremontavenue where another dummy roll of bills was handed to McParlan by Miller.

a. 100 Tremontavenue where another dummy roll of bills was handed to McParlan by Miller. Who went into the house apparently to get the roll from some big base of supplies.

Schleis went home filled with visions of crime and danger and told his wife and daughters, who were to attend the picule, to watch McParlan and seel if a spent money freely. McParlan seemed to have considerable money and the report of Schlei's relatives confirmed ischiels's suspicions that no end of queer money had been used at the picule.

The following day the jokers got up a sham fight over a division of profits for Schleis's benefit. He was daily grewing more uneasy, and his comrades empyed the success of their joke to the utmost.

One day Miller asked Schleis to buy him a paper of tobacco and handed ever a 55 bill. You see that you bring me haos \$4.40," he said. I won't touch your bills. Give me a nickel and I'll get your tobacco for you," said Schleis, and Miller, abparently enrages, told him it was his business to obey his superior.

Finally he save Fireman Storms a \$1 bank note and asked him to purchase the tobacco.

When Storms returned the change Miller shock it knowingly at Schleis, confirming the latter's suspicion that another counterfeit bill had been exchanged.

In the kindness of his heart Schleis warned Storms who had been in the bouse only a day atter's suspicion that another counterfeit bill and been exchanged. In the kindness of his heart Schiels warned

In the kindness of his heart Schiels warned Storms, who had been in the house only a day, that he had been duped into passing worthless money on a woma, who could ill afford to lose it, and Storms pretended to be alarmed as well as indignant.

Policeman Murray was let into the joke, and one day appeared at the engine house inquiring for a tall, slim fireman. Schiels thought of Miller and saw him slip out of the house.

Murray said that such a fireman was wanted for passing a worthless \$10 note on a Yerkville storekeeper.

for passing a worthless \$10 note on a leravine storekeeper.

That night Miller approached Schiels in an apparently contrite mood, commended him for his honesty, and said he knew he would be the first to help a comrade in trouble. Schiels though he would, but 'n nged his mind when Miller said he was liable to arrest as any moment, and had \$100 in his peasersion while, mast no be found upon him. "I want you to take charge of it. Noole will suspect you," he said, but beniels indignantly refused to have any hing to do with it, and Miller wen away apparently in a rage. At ng in October Schiels took his thouse. He hunted all over the engine house for it. all over the engine house for it.

The gave the j kers a new idea. Ther let him overhear a conversation in which they said hey ad secured the jacket loaded it up with counterfeit money, and had hidden it where it would be found some day and get Schiels int trouble for his atubbornness and over honesty.

Schiels int trouble for his atunbornness and over housesty.

Shortly thereafter a letter was sent to Schiel's house. It was written in a feminine hand and told the alarmed old lireman that his missing jacket had been hidden in a garden adjoining the engine house, with \$5,000 or \$4,000 in counterfeit money in the pockets. The letter warned him not to attempt to recover it as his enemies would pounce down upon him and have him arrested as soon as he found it. The now tacroughly alarmed man went to Pelice Headquarters and told his story so well that a detective was sent to investigate.

He learned the joke, and as nothing came of his visit behiels concluded that he had been bought off.

of his visit Schleis concluded that he had been bought off.

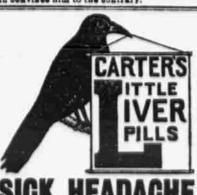
Then S hiels received a second letter. The said that as Schleis liad or wed too smart to get caught on the silence at rick the complicators had removed it and were concocting another scheme which they best yed wuid land him in the lockup in rest than two weeks. Hefers he had time to recover from he new source of alarm another policeman pretent of a second to are a Miller, and the latter, in apparent fright begged foreman larry to tail him out. Herry pre ende to be highly indignant, and refused to in erfers.

Miller returne with a story to the effect that he had been released under \$5.0000 ball furnished by his father. This has convinced Schleis that Miller's father has bought his son's immunity from puni hment.

Inchesis went to Chief Rows and asked to be transferred, asying that his comrades were making his life miserable. Chief Rows did his best to convince him that the men had only been joking.

best to convince him that the men had only been joking.

The lokers themselves have been trying earnestly to convince him that it was all a joke; but they earried on their tricks so long and so well that Schiels believes that the whole district is in league with counterfeiters, and that enough bad money has been manufac-tured to buy off police, detectives, and every one size in and about West Farms, and no one can convince him to the contrary.



SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SALMON OF THE DELAWARD

Thirty or Party of Those Fish State Ser. EGTPT MILLA, Pa., Sune G.—The Delaware Hiver must henceforth be reckoned among Ameriean salmon streams. This is the second season. so far as known, which has been signalized by the taking of Delaware salmon on the fig. What has been done twice may be done yearly. if the conditions are the same, and there seems to be no secret about Delaware salmon fishing

save the locations in which this ning of game fish has been found to rise. The fly to which he riese, that is, the fly which has been successful so far, is the small "fairy." It is known that this fly has killed in the upper reaches of the river, probably at no

great distance from the Water Gap.

Along the magnificent valley of this noble stream, from Bushkill to Port Jervia for example, a stretch of thirty odd miles, there is ideal sal non water, the inclination of the river's rocky bed being sufficient to keep its current in brisk motion and send it anen bubbling and foaming through rapids and again in a smiling swirl torough long deep pools, under placid eddies, and around many a sharp turn and sudden bend. Mountains rise en either hand, at no great distance from the river bed The scenery is beautiful enoughto furnish the natural setting of a salmon stream,

furnish the natural setting of a saimon stream, and the saimen know all about it and apparently appreciate it.

Thirty or forty of these fish have been taken during this and last season, according to truetworthy accounts, and if all the saimon fishers are as retirent as those whose secret has been discovered this number may be considerably below the total.

Mr. Wakeman Holberton, a well-known Vesoy street expert, whose office just below the atorial the saimon fisher and a headquarters for anglers, said some days ago that he was personally awars that saimon have been taken on the justice portions of the Delawars on the "fairy" fly, He thinks that both the Hudson and the Delawars may in time become recognized saimon streams.

That saimon run up them to spawn has been an ascertained fact for many years, but that they could could be taken from these waters by anglers is as yet a secret so far as publication was researding the Delawars and he anglers is as yet a secret so far as publica-begoes, regarding the Delaware, and has by been demonstrated within a very few are, for the Hudsen, by the sportsmen of chanicalurg.

years. for the Budson, by the sportsmen or Me-hanicaturg.

If the Hudson River salmon has yet taken the fly the record remains to be announced. But and appoins have been used with good results at Mechanicaburg. But Mr. Holiserton hores to see the Hudson a salmon stream of famous merit hefore many years.

Herstofors the Fenobecot and perhaps the Connecticut have been the only American rivers in the United States which encourage a fly fisherman to make a cast even for the royal salmon.

salmon.

Both Hudson and Delaware have the natural qualifications which might be deemed appropriate, and it may be that next May will see salmon killers equipped, cap-a-pie, gaff and net, flybook and rod, pursuing a new game in familiar waters.

FISHING IN NEW JERSEY LAKES.

from two to four and a half pounds have for some years past been taken in the upper waters of the Delawars and in the big brooks like the Broadhead, which feed the rivera.

These enormous brook trout, genuine prizes, worth, of the highest ambition of any angler, full of wild life, the spirit of combat, and that indomitable courage which makes even a seven-incher put up such a same fight for life, have been taken this season a quarter of a mis below here at the mouth of Tom's Creek.

Mr. J. E. Nyes, the Fostmaster at Egypt Mills, who owns the meadows that stratch down to the river on either bank of Tom's Creek. Billy Campbell, one of his tenants, and several gentlemen from New York, who have been guest at his residence, have all had the good fortune recently to take these unusually large specimens of salmo fontinalis. The yellow professor' and the "cowdung" have been to be lost in the atramental shades and shadows of a Cimmerian night. She seems to be not contained the tows darkness better than light."

Tom's Creek spreads out, at its mouth, over have been taken this season a quarter of a m is below here at the mouth of Tom's Creek. Mr. J. E. Nyce, the Postmaster at Egypt Mills, who owns the meadows that stretch down to the river on either hank of Tom's Creek, Billy Campbell, one of his tenants, and several gentiemen from New York, who have been guests at his residence, have all had the good fortune recently to take these unusually large specimens of aslmo fontinalis. The yellow professor" and the "cowdung" have been found the mest effective lures.

Tom's Creek spreads out, at its mouth, over a wide, rocky point of land, and where its cold, clear waters gush into the river, all along the edules adjacent to this boint, the big trout lie and leed, sometimes it schools. Between it and 8 o'clock in the evening, but 'arely at any other time in the day, the rise to the files indicated the "yellow professor" being apparently the favorite. The current of the river hereabouts is very saift, and the banks are well protected by timber.

TOO SMART FOR BIM, PERHAPS.

A Dealal of the Charge that the Black Bess Ests Young Pickerel,

While the big lakes still remain the favorite fishing resorts in New Jersey, the smaller lakes in Sussex county really afford the liveliest sport. Black bass were placed in nearly all these smaller bodies of water a few years ago. and as they propagate fast, were left alone and were well preserved. They are now very abundant and an easy prey for the expert fisher. The only trouble with the back bass fisher. The only trouble with the back bass came from the charge that they consumed the young pickerel and so interfered with the pickerel pond. J. Britten Hendershot, who has recently been appointed Fish Commissioner for this county and who is an exceedingly clever angier, denies this statement. He says he examined a great many black bass, and while he found in their stomachs perch, sundish, and the little a iner. He never discovered a pickerel. He does not believe the bass interfere with the pickerel market. a pickerel. He does not believ terfere with the pickerel market

NEW JERSET'S FISHING LAWS.

Two Greenwood Lake Guides Flood for Using Gill Nets-The Brook Trout Hearen. Gill nots will not be used to any extent this season in the fresh waters of New Jersey owing to the activity of the authorities, and anglers who have failed to get any sport heretofore on this account need have no fears. The conviction of David and Gidson Storms, two wellknown guides at Greenwood Lake recently for using nots has had a good effect. They were fixed \$25 each, and are not apt to try it The Legislature made no change in the fish-

The Legislature made he change in the man-ing laws this year. Break front rout can still be saught until the middle of July, and some good aport has been had in the various streams in northern New Jersey this senson by anciers, who consider there is no fun equal to it.

HE TIELDS TO TEMPTATION.

The 17-year Locust is a Bait that the Black Best Can't Resist, One feature that renders the black base fishing unusually good this year in New Jersey is the existence of the seventeen-year locust. It is not generally known, except among the guides and eld-time fishermen, that these locusts furn shithe most tempting kind of bait for tlack base. The incat sauthous and conservative base will forget his cuaning when a seventeen-year locust is dangling in his luminediate vicinity. It is not hard to catch the locusts. They are thick on the back of all the trees in the early morning, and the guides gather them by the secre. MRS. MAYBRICK'S CHAMPION.

COL. DAWSON'S SOUTHERN CRITALRY AROUSED IN HER BEHALF.

Me to Coing to Prove that She to Innecest, and to Show Up Judge, Experte, and Witnessep-Me Got a Constitution to Do It While Fi bileg with Eli Careen.

"One bright morning in May in 1890," said Col. Andrew H. H. Dawson to an audience a few nights r.o. "on the promenade deck of a European steamer, in mid-seean, met for the first time James Maybrick, a Liverpeol cotton broker, and Florence Elizabeth Chandler, the daughter of a deceased Mobile banker. She was young, beautiful, and accompilated-very seautiful-beautiful even beyond her sex. "Ne'er aid Grecian chisel trace

A nymph, a naisd, or a grace Of oner form or loveller face "She was endowed with rare natural gifts spoke several languages, was a ripe senelar, an accomplished musician, painted in etle and

"So soft, so sweet, so elear The list mer held his breath to bear, Twere strange in ruder ranks to find Such looks, such manners, and such mind Her speech and gesture, form and face showed she was come of gentle race. And never browch the folds combit above a heart more good and kind. Her kindness and her worth to spy You need but gaze on Fiorrie's eye.

"He was in the prime of life, "On his bold visage middle age. Had slightly present its signet enga, Yet had not quenched the open truth And flery vehemence of youth."

There are few people who have had business in the criminal courts of this town during the past few years who do not know the pirtures que figure of Col. A. H. H. Dawson. If ther don't. from his introduction they may perhaps besitate whether to class him as an Irishman or a Southerner. Col. Dawson is a Southerner, a Southerner of the days of big plantations, unlimited hospitality, and a chivalry that may seem to smack of Ouida and her Bertie Cecile. and, therefore, a chivairy that is at any rate picturesque if a bit exaggerated. Col. Dawson emembers those days well, though a third of his seventy-seven years have been spent in the North. He is of the type vaguely referred to as "the old school." Despite his years there are few more active men to-day. As an assistant district attorney he was a man of energy and oratorical fights. His figure is erect and

military in a carelessly buttoned frock. He has taken up the defence of Mrs. Maybrick, who is serving a life sentence in an English prison on conviction of poisoning her husband. Col. Dawson thinks that he is right in taking up her defence because he believes that Mrs. Marbrick is innocent, and he is also impelled by a sentimental reason, for as a little

in tablic up ber dennes because he believes

Meses Hains Singeres the Spart, but There

Meses Hains Singeres the Spart, but the Spart Spar

be a national bat that loves darkness better than light."

This prevents Col. Dawson from going to England, "presenting his new points, and applying to the courts for a review of the Maybrick case.

"Mrs. Maybrick never poisoned her husband," he said, "and I hope to make that clear to reasonable men. When she was required to rise is that courf and make a statement of facts, without being permitted to explain any word she might use which was liable to be misunderstood, did she employ such words? Certainly she did. Were they misunderstood and misconstrued? Certainly they were. Did they have anything to do with her conviction; ies, verly, everything, what were those words? Here they are: I made to my husband a free confession of the fearful wrong that I had done him and received he forgiveness."

"Was that what she should have said; By so manner of means, Why? Because that was not understood and he should have been permitted to explain what she meant. These words were construed to mean and severed "Was that what she should have said? By no manner of means. Why? Because that was not understood and she should have been permitted to explain what she meant. These words were construed to mean and amount to a confession of the guilt of her infidelity for she had been guilty of nothing of the kind, the had been guilty of nothing of the kind, whe had been guilty of an imprusent act. Of course you want to know what that imprudent act was for extremy spars before James Mayorick led Fiorrie Chandler to the attar he had supported an open and notorious liaison in Liverpool with a mistress who had become the mother of four or five foundlings. What did he expect when he took this refined, accomplished, proud, and sputted young wife to rest ion Liverpool of Liverpool would forget and fergive the infamy of his antecedents on his wife's account when they did not know her at all? He expected an introduction into the refined and elegant society, whereas the door of inat society was siammed in her face, and all on account of her husband's social standing in Liverpool, about which she knew nothing. He should have fankly told her of his antecedents.

"Having Leen burn in the highest social rank, having inherited from he paternal ancestors the spirit of Marie Antoinette! think I can tell you nest what she would have said to him, bhe would have told him that actal outstacks must involve an uffer immonation of the happiness of every proud, spirited woman after she had married him. I believe that Mr. Marbrick was true to his marriage and discovered that he was sending her thoops, her wonan after she had married him. I believe that Mr. Marbrick wonant effore his marriage and discovered that he was sending her thoops, and she would have free him marriage and discovered that he was a force to his marriage and discovered that he was sending her thoops, when have forgiven him."

What do you hose to accomplish by your efforts' Col. has son was asked.

"I want to prove to he world that Mrs. Maybrick is innocen;" he replied drawing him se

most mertiles manner their ignorance and reckleseness. And I am going to iscture on the behavior of the Judge who presided at the trial. It was a fearful wrong. I want to correct it if I can."

That is a big undertaking."

That is a big undertaking."

Yes, but I have the constitution for it. 'Way back in 1835, when I was a very young man, my father thought that I was going to dis. I was weak and bad no strength. As a last experiment he sent me out with Kit Careen to fight Indians on the plains. Many a time at night I was ealled to arms to defend the camp. I slept on the ground and lived in the open of. I sagred with me. When I returned home I had a taste for the i.fe. I received, through my f-there influence, a commission as Adjutant, and I fought at San Jaciato. In those years I built up a constitution that stands by me now, sir."

In addition to lecturing on the Maybrick case, Col. Dawson is preparing to issue a book on it. All his old friends are going to subscribe for it.

GLORGE BECK'S ONE WISH.

It Is that He May Secure His Inberita Huddled together in two rooms, on the third floor back, of a tenement at 4 Goerek street, lives a family consisting of husband, wife, and four children who are in extreme poverty, but who believe that they are entitled to a share in

a valuable piece of property. The man, George Beck, is a veterna of the war and has been an invalid for years. His wife, a delicate-looking little woman, has had to support the entire family by taking in washing and going out to do housework. Beck has just brought suit through Lawyer William Randall of 114 Nassau atreet for the

artition of the property at 71 Ludlow street, which now stands in the name of William Natelsohn. He and his sister, Mrs. William Miller of Brooklyn, claim a third interest in the property, which is valued at \$00,000. The property formed a part of the old Gouverneur estate, from which it was purchased in 1827 by William and Pavid Beck, grandfather and granduncle of the claimants. It is claimed granduncie of the claimants. It is claimed that the property was sold by Beck's uncie and aunt about fifty years ago, that his father did not join in the sale and that he and his sister are entitled to their father's share.

Beck is earsly 51 years oid, but he is confined to his bed most of the time by a wasting disease. In helieves that he has not long to live, and he does not want to die without making an effort to secure for his family the property which would place them beyond want.

It is not for myself that I want the property. Indeed it is not." were his first words to a Sun reporter who asked him about his claim, but my noor wife here is almost redy to dr p in the harness. I have been a burden upon her for years with my sickness, the children have come, and the load has grown hearier for the poor little woman every year.

When the war brake out I en isted in the nary. At the second attack on Fort Fisher I was wounded in the back by a place of shell. I lay eight months in a hospital, and have just been able to crawl around since.

"A pension I have been unable to get because I have had no money te hire a lawyer. I started the legal battle for this property ten years ago, and have been in the hands of several lawyers, who, seeing that there would be a long fight, without a substantial resining, have dropped the case, after keeping me waiting weeks and sometimes months for their decision as to whether they would take it or not.

"Lawyer Randall has examined the records that the property was sold by Beck's uncle

2 It is methetic.
3 Longfellow has sung its praises in the song 3. Longfellow has sung its praises in the song of Hiawatha.
4. Jefferson praised its use as an application of American architecture, and saw in it the beginning of an order of American architec-

D. Prescott tells of its beauty and use as a decorative element among the incas of Peru. 6. Thanks to our pointed style ef shoe, every American can wear his national emblem on Arbor and any other day without destroying any vegetable. Coloridge upholds this view in his famous poem:

The rose that bushes like the mora Sedects the valleys lev.

And so dost thou, O infant cora.

My Angelina's too.

But on the rose there grows a thora track the valleys lev.

And so dost thou, a west, tender cora.

On Angelina's too.

And we all united with Edna I san Proctor in Prescott tells of its beauty and use as a

And we all united with Edna Lan Proctor

That the shield of the great Aspublic.
The giory of the West.
Shail bear a state of tasselled corn.
The girl flower and the goldenred.
The nurthern heart may cheer.
And the mountain lastel for flarying.
It royal clusters rand.
The nouthern creat alorn.
But the wide Hapublid's emblem.
Is the bountenus, golden corn.

By unanimous vote it was decided by the scholars of Grammar School No. 40 that the corn shall be the plant for our national emblem. Yours very truly,

LEONARD BECKLEY,

LOUIS O. THOMPSON,

Committee of Scholars.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL 10, Eagle avenue and 163rd street, New York.

W. Steinitz, the ex-champion chees player,

is now in town. In a talk with THE SUN re-porter regarding his late match with Lacker and the prospects of a new one Steinitz said: "Lasker has got my challenge for a new match, but I have not re ived any reply. That I did not play my best in the late contest will be generally admitted. The question whether I can regala myold form I cannot now answer positively. Anyhow, I am gad I played the match, although I lost it. It is better to have been beaten than not to have played at all. Uwing to a vigorous treatment during the progress of the last match I nearly recov-ere the use of my legs. I can walk now with my cane. Formerly I had to use a crutch and cane. This leads me to hope that I shall freely recover the use of my head."

SINGER SEWING MACHINES FOR BOTH

Family and Manufacturing Purposes.

Noiseless and Light Running.

Three distinct types for family use.

Singer Vibrator, Singer Imp. Family, LOCK STITCH. Singer Automatic, SINGLE THERAD

THE SINGER MFG. CO.

MANFO, SALESMOOM, ART EGOMS,

without words, and being a man to whom the word fear conveyed no meaning, he was a dangerous person when his anger was a coused. Men of the Danny Lyrons and Danny Driscoil type, who would stab, sendeduh, or shoots man in seecond if there was any chance of doing it unespected by the victim, were mild beside UBrien, whose deeds were always done is crowded places and under circumstances which seposed him to as frees an attack from his victim's friends as he himself had made. Than O'frien there were few better or cooler gamblers in New York city. He would sit for forty-eight hours in front of a fare table trying to break the bank, and at other games of chance he was just as persistent. His friends were almost all what are called gentiemen gamblers, men pretty well up in the political and sporting world, and while they all looked up to him with a sort of reverence, and would court his society at all times.

O'Brien who did not pronounce him a gentleman until they came to know his peculiaries, and then they pronounced him a desperance. Few men ever mot Larry O'Brien who did not pronounce him a gentleman until they came to know his peculiaries, and then they pronounced him a desperance. Few men ever mot Larry O'Brien who did not pronounce him a gentleman until they came to know his peculiaries, and then they pronounced him a desperance, he whether the luck was bad or good, and students of human nature—and there are as many of them to be found in the gambling world as anywhere else—aiways were a secowl, whether the luck was bad or good, and students of human nature—and there are as many of them to be found in the gambling world as anywhere else—aiways wore a secowl, whether the luck was bad or good, and students of human nature—and there are as many of them to be found in the gambling house was the establishment of Evans & Emory on Thirtieth street, half was powered to the house of the him the proportions and the proving him to the house of the him the proportion when was a proving the him the proportion in the found o

game as was run in New York at the time O'Brien would sit in this place and scowl in a

Disard in locked at the man in anament. Weight with a requisition to be defined by a without the control of the

HE WAS A MAN OF VIOLENCE

STORIES THE SPORTING MEN TELL OF
THE LATE LARRY O'REIES.

Some of Mis Desperate Fights to Cambling
Recome and Salecone—Me Laved Denrity to
Threath Prize Fights to Cambling
The of Michael Men Tells of Cambling
Threath Prize Fights to Cambl

of experience of the control of the

LOST CHILDREN IN GOTHAM

POLICEMEN BRING THEM IN PROM ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

The "Crearing House" at Headquarters Witers Mothers Rectain Their Or. spring Matres Travers's Bonnie. Three thousand children loss themselves yearly in New York and are found by the police in all parts of the city and frequents in a locality so far from their homes that they can give so idea of how they got there

When a policeman finds a child who is evi-

dentir lost he first tries to locate its home is the immediate neighborhood, and failing in that, he either carries the child or leads it to the station house. If the child is found early in the day, it is kept in the station three or four hours, in the hope that the parents or rais atives, alarmed at its disappearance, will come to the station house in search of it. If no one comes for the child, the policeman takes the little one to Police Headquarters, in Mulberry street, and up to the top floor of the building, where is what may be called the New lork learing House for Lost Children.

The sight of policemen bringing lost children te Headquarters is a familiar one to the newspaper men stationed there. Almost any night in the summer four or five poor women may ve seen sitting on the stone steps of the Headquarters building, hoping and waiting for their lost children to be brought in. They are quiet enough—they have to be, or they would be driven away and it is only when the policemen turn into narrow Mulberry street from Houston or Bleecker street that the women get excited.

Most of the children prefer to ride perched on the policemen's shoulders, but some o them, in spite of their travels during the day in the streets, prefer to walk, and these toddle along very, very slowly, hanging on to the policeman's hand. The women get anxious as soon as they sight a policeman with a child. and as he reaches the entrance to the building they rush forward, and then there is a general mussing and mixing of policeman, lost child, and mothers. If one of the women chances to find her child she tries to get it away from the policeman, who tel a her to wait a bit and come and other relatives, who generally are on hand, go into the Sergeant's room at the right of the main nall.
There sits Officer Brady, a good-natured,

whereas in May of last year, a much warmer month, 473 were found.

Street parades and public outdoor events cause a great many children to lose themselves. The mothers take the children out to see the parades, or if the mothers don't take them out the children go alone, and in either case many get lost. Then years in which an unusual number of people come to the city from the country are responsible for many lost children. In the centennial year, 1871% April children managed to lose themselves. That is the record year for lost children in this city. The boys get lost more easily and in greater numbers than girls, the records showing that two boys get lost for every girl.

When it comes to a matter of nationalities the Polish Jews contribute by far the greatest number of lost children. That is explained by the alleged fact that the Polish Jews are less careful of their children than other nationalities in the city, and also by the theory that the children of this nationality develop earlier than the children of other nationalities a tendency to mix in the affairs of the world beyond their own homes. Next the Italian children show the greatest aptitude for getting lost. Then follow in order the German and the American children.

The records show that the Irish child ranks only fifth in getting lost. The explanation effered for this is that the Irish child show content to stay at home and more capable of taking care of itself if it chooses to wanter.

All chil ren brought to Police Headquarters as not claimed are committed by the Police Justices to juvenile asylums.

"ACTINA."

"Actina" is a perfect Electric Pocket Battery, meable at all times and in all places by young or old. It has made and to making

THE BLIND THE DEAF

CATABRH from the system. CHALLENGE for \$1,000!

And never falls to cradicate

We will give \$1,000 to any physician who wi meet us on the platform of any hall and will se-cessfully contradict our statements that he co essatuly contradict our statements that of exsystem the deaf are made to hear, the bind to se
and the paralyzed made to walk eract after the
regular physicians have given ever the cases at parcian to be given to any charitable institution and
committee may designate. We will as profit
that "Astina" does turn Nyopia, talantaria 5940
that "Astina" does turn Nyopia, talantaria 5940
that "Astina" does turn of the binking to the Teaffree. "wlated Lids, all forms of Ophthalmia and Praft after the ocultata aurists, and physicians have to tarly failed. Moreover, wa will plove that the worst forms of Pagalysis, Goos, Meant Discout Sheumatism. Anchylesed Knee Joints, Variet Veins, kidney Disease, Tumors, Droper Colorition, Lecemoter Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, and all forms of Stemach Tropins carabia by

PROP. WILSON'S

Magneto-Conservative Garments Pafter all their systems of drugging have faint publicly effered through the press of America is a into the hospitals and without medicine cure is

SARY OF DISEASE A Valuable Book Free on Application.

New York & London Electric Ass'n.